From the Richmond Examiner.

Conservatism and Progress. The Democratic party has always boasted that it was the great progressive part of the age. It can also claim to be the most conservative party in christendom. There is no inconsistency this. It has been busy for half a century in removing impediments from the way of progress. It has succeeded. The Federal docrines of consolidation, centralization and protection of and interference with industrial pursuits, by the Federal Government, have been put down. The United States Bank, a grand system of national Internal Improvements, and a Protective Tariff, have been superceded by State institutions and State legislation, which infinitely better promote and achieve the ends and objects proposed by those Federal measures. The country, disembarrassed from these doctrines and measures that impeded and retarded her growth, has been for the last twenty years making more rapid progress than ever before,in wealth, population, extension of territory, mechanic arts and scientific attainments. The Democracy having put the ship of State on the right course, now intend to keep her steady on that course. They are now conservative, but more progressive than ever. They believe that free competition at the North and slave labor at the South, are equally powerful agencies in promoting the growth and improvement and increasing the wealth of the Nation. believe these to be the chief, almost the only, efficient agencies for these purposes. The isms make war on both. On slavery at the South because, as they assert in the teeth of all evidence, it is inhumane. On free competition at the North because, as they say, it produces practical slavery. This is true. But it is the escaping of the laboring class from this slavery that peoples the West, enriches the East, and adds to the strength and greatness of our

Free competition and the despotism of capital over labor, are the great stimulants to Northern industry, skill, enterprise and energy. Destroy them, as the isms propose, and our North would become as stagnant, as indolent, as pauperised and as ignorant as Spain or Italy. Without or the progress of the South would cease, and half civilized mankind feel a diminution of food and suffer for lack of clothing. The healthful improving, extending and increase ing condition of society North and South. proves that both are, in the main, well governed-There must be much of happiness and of virtue where there is so much of progress: for misery and sin incidentally beget decay of industry, of knowledge, of wealth and of population. steady, uniform course of improvement is conclusive evidence that the laws, institutions, habits and customs of a people, if not perfect, are too good to be seriously tampered with. In the midst of this general prosperity, unexampled in the annals of the world, the erazy isms propose and endeavor to uproot, to change and revolutionize every thing. From the negro cabin to the President's House, from the government of the family and the farm to that of the Nation, they would destroy and subvert every thing. And they may do all they propose, for they often have the control of the State governments at the North, and now almost have the control of the Federal government.

> From the New York News. Fremont as a Legislator.

We publish to-day an authentic copy of the only bill ever introduced by Col. John C. Fremont into a legislative body, and which may be looked upon therefore as an indication of the ability of that gentleman as a legislator and public official. It was during the few days that he held a seat in the United States Senate, and on the 14th day of September, 1850, that Col. Fremont brought forward this bill, and it was doubtless this most unfortunate movement that caused the people of California to imme-diately dispense with his further services at Washington. The gold diggers of California had estab-

lished among themselves a simple, comprehensive and complete unwritten code. How much how long he should be entitled to it and on what conditions, when he should be considered as abandoning it, and all other circumstances and contingencies, were provided for in this rade miners' common law, with a foresight and distinctness which have been the theme of much eulogy among those who have seen and tested its practical workings in these rich placers and gold fields which American industry has dug, washed out and sifted, with such

indefatigability. The test of wise legislation is the extent of its interference with natural rights and indi- the North act in this Christian spirit, while vidual liberties. If that interference exceed the true necessities of the State, it is unwise, and is sure to re-act. It is evident that the Californians were so ungrateful as not to appreciate kindly the attempt of Col. Fremont to egislate for them so many mines away, in what they esteemed so impertinent a manner. They objected to President Fillmore's appointing, as Col. Fremont proposed, "twelve gold mine agents," and a "superintendent of gold mines," from among the seedy politicians of the Whig party, to go out to California and set aside their own admirably common law of the placers, to their own advantage. They were so blind as not to see the necessities for permits and passports, and similar machinery of government, hitherto supposed peculiar to monarchical countries. They were so ambi- law founded both upon the letter and the spirit tious as not to admire the proposition to confine each digger to thirty feet square. They did not feel desirous of paying for permits to work on the land that was common to all, and tory teaches us that but for the provision in which most of them had expended their little favor of fugitive slaves, our present Constitu-means in reaching. They were not carried tion never would have existed. Think ye that away with enthusiasm at the idea of paying fines of "one hundred dollars a day for working in a mine without a permit," "one third

order in the gold mine district." There was another provision in the bill which met with serious objection among a large class of miners-men who are now citizens of the United States, but who in 1850 had only "declared their intentions." Col. Fremont's bill, (section 2,) prohibits all but American citizens from working or digging for gold. The American miners in California held no such narrow views. The native and adopted citizen worked there, side by side; with the whose term of probationary residence in the country was not yet complete, and no map said them nay. It was probably this suggestion of Col. Fremont's, however, which has made him the candidate in 1856 of the "North Ameri-

of this wonderfully astute plan for "preserving

can" Know-nothings.

This bill laid out Col. Fremont at home stiff and cold; laid him out as completely as James Buchanan will do next November. It not only extinguished him politically, so that in the Legislature which elected Col. Weller to fill the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1851, his name was not heard of as a candi date, but it drove him out of the State. Col. Fremont has not since resided in California. He is disgusted with it, and it is equally disgusted with him. So much for his career in the United States Senate!

Keep it before the People! That a bill has passed the Senate in Washington, declaring void the obnoxious laws of the Kansas Legislature, and giving peace to that distracted Territory; and that the Black "Republicans in the House refused to vote for it!

The Harrisburg Union says that some thirty or forty Germans of Allegheny City, who had been misled by the specious pretensions of Black "Republicanism," and felt half inclined to support Fremont, after attending the late Fremont and Johnston meeting and hearing Gov. Ford's speech, went home declaring themselves out and out for James Buchanan.

From the Charleston Mercury. Buchanan on Slavery.

The crowning act of Mr. Buchanan's Senatorial career, was his vote in behalf of the annexation of Texas-a measure of the first importance to the South. Soon after, he was called to Mr. Polk's cabinet. In 1846 the Wilmot proviso was introduced into Congress, and the agitation which followed surpassed, in extent and interest, that of any former period. The legislatures of almost every State at the took action upon the subject, and instructed their representatives in Washington to support the proviso. The country was engaged in a foreign war, the successful prosecution of which was greatly prejudiced by such proposed settling them. Prominent among em, and as a counter movement to the Wil mot proviso, was the proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Calhoun, backed by many leading men from the South, gave it his support. It was regarded by them as a solution of the question, air and satisfactory to the South. North then, as now, would tolerate no justice to the South, and the proposition was defeated. But what was Mr. Buchanan's course in the matter? He was a member of the cabinet, and, of course, could take no active part; but determined that in such an issue, his voice and influence should not be wanting to promote peace and justice to the South, he wrote, in October, 1847, a letter to the Harvest Home celebration of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in which he forcibly advocated the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. He stood with the South, and in opposition to an overwhelming Freesoil opini at the North. In 1850 the Compromise measures

passed. They were denounced, and justly, in every section of the South, asserting principles equally unconstitutional and aggressive upon her rights. We need only allude to the enormous fraud practised upon the South in the adnission of California-the joint work of a faithless Administration and "Squatter Sovereignty." By that compromise the South gain ed what has turned out since to be a miserable and impotent enactment of the Fugitive Slave But even this paltry boon, in exchange for California, Utah and New Mexico, was re pudiated by the North, and fanaticism visited with political death Northern men who had consented to it. What, on this point, was Mr, Buchanan's course? In 1850, he wrote a letter to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in which he spoke as follows:

"Rest assured that all the patriotic emotio of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, are shared by the Southern people. What battle field has not been illustrated by their gallant deeds; and when, in our history, have they ever shrunk from sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of their country? What, then, means the mut tering thunder which we hear from the South The signs of the times are truly portentuous. Whilst many in the South are openly advocating the cause of secession, a large majority, as I firmly believe, still fondly cling to the Uni awaiting with deep anxiety the action of the North on the compromise lately effected in Congress. Should this be disregarded and nullified by the citizens of the North, the Southern people may become united, and then farewell, a long farewell, to our blessed Union. am no alammist; but a brave and wise mar ooks danger steadily in the face. This is the best means of avoiding it. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the North neither sufficiently understands nor appreciates the danger. For my own part, I have been steadily watching its approach for the last fifteen years. During that period I have often sounded the alarm; but my feeble warnings have been disregarded. I now solemnly clare, as the deliberate conviction of my judg ment, that two things are necessary to preserve

this Union from the most immediate danger "1. Agitation in the North on the subject of Southern slavery, must be rebuked and po space the claim of each man should occupy, down by a strong, energetic and enlightened public opinion.

in its letter and in its spirit. * "To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would that they should do unto us under similar circumstances. This is the golden rule. It was under its benign influence that our Constitution of mutual compromise and concession was framed, and by the same spirit alone can it be maintained. Do the people of stigmatizing their brethren of the South with the harshest epithests, and this, too, with a knowledge that the consequences of these assaults must be to place in peril their personal safety, and that of all they hold most dear o earth. I repeat that this constant agitation must be arrested by the firm determination and resolute action of the vast majority of the people of the North, who are known to disapprove it, or the sacrifice of our glorious Union may, and probably will, be at last the conse

Again in 1852, in a speech in Pennsylvania Mr. Buchanan said :

"The fugitive slave law is all the South ha obtained in this Compromise of 1850. It is a of the Constitution, and a similar law has existed on our statute books ever since the administration of George Washington. His the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive slave to Northern fanatics and Abol tionists?"

part thereof to go to the informer." In fact, they objected very strongly to all the details the Compromise of 1850, and the fugitive Such was Buchanan's course in reference to slave law. This brings down his record on slavery, to his signature of the Ostend letter for the acquisition of Cuba, and his endorse ment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and of the Kansas Nebraska bill. To sum up the record:

In 1836, he advocated and voted for a bill o prevent the transmission of incendiary pubcations through the mails. He advocated and voted for the admission

f Arkansas. He opposed and denounced petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's resol tions, which embraced a complete, conclusive and direct assertion of the constitutional rights of the States, of slavery, and of the obligations of Congress to "strengthen and uphold" the institutions of the South.

In 1838-'39 and '40, he voted constantly with Mr. Calhoun, in laying Abolition petitions upon the table. In 1845, be advocated and voted for the an

nexation of Texas. In 1847 he sustained the Clayton Compre

In 1850 he urged the faithful execution the Fugitive Slave Law upon the people of the eitheir to get the "Republican" Convention to North, and openly remonstrated against the State of Pennsylvania denying to the Federal ting any one against him, in which they would authorities the use of her prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves.

In 1854 he advocated the acquisition of In 1856 he sustains the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line and the Nebraska bill.

On all occasions, and under all circumtances, in the face of opposition in his own State, and among his own people, during a nounces all his old professions of nationality, career of thirty-six years, in Congress, in the kicks over the Know-nothing platform (and in Cabinet, and in retirement, by his speeches, and by his votes, Mr. Buchanan has been the same unwavering and consistent defender of Fremont and swallow his platform! We the Constitution, the equality of the States, and the rights and honor of the South. We its abuse of "nigger-worshippers" and its ultra challenge the production of a single act of his devotion to southern interests, turn completely

life tainted with freesoilism or hostility to the round and give its adhesion to Fremont, as

And now, having vindicated Mr. Buchanan, Whig, and the Ecenting Post, Democratic, all the last arrivals, we make up the following we claim to have vindicated the Mercury from Wall street journals and under Wall street inthose silly and hasty imputations upon its consistency which followed, in certain quarters, its tacle of James Watson Webb, James Gordon approval of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

The calm review and discussion of his political Greeley, men who have no one principle in career which we have given, has served, at each step, to confirm our judgment, while it could not have failed to win, from candid minds, a recognition of the propriety of our course. In conclusion, we can assure those who were disposed to carp at and question our policy, that it is not our habit to take positions without full and thorough investigation of the division at home, and various expedients were facts and principles involved. Our vindication of Mr. Buchanan has, we trust, proven to be a case in point.

> Mr. Buchanan and the Slauders of the Opposition.

We find the following interesting letter from Gov. Mouton of Louisiana, in the Louisiana Democrat of the 1st inst.:

ILE COPAL, June 24, 1856. DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 19th inst. I am astonished to hear that the old charge against Mr. Buchanan has again been revived; that he should have said many years ago, on a public occasion that, "if he knew that he had one drop of Democratic blood in his body, he would open his veins and let out." Such an objection now urged against Mr. Buchanan serves to show how invulnerable is his position before the American people.

Mr. Buchanan is not a new man, for more than a quarter of a century he has been nobly battling in the frontranks for the suscess of tho great principles of government so wisely laid down by the fathers of our institutions; his long services, his acknowledged ability and high noral worth, all combine to make him a fit erson to be our standard bearer. The charge to which you allude is an old stor

which can hardly obtain credence anywhere, and which I thought had been put at rest forever, by what occurred about fifteen years ago in the United States Senate, when Mr. Crittenden of Centucky having made allusion to this matter, Mr. Buchanan being present, interrupted him and denied having ever used the language attributed to him. There it dropped, every one present, Mr. Crittenden himself, being satisfied here was no foundation for the report.

As I said before, such objections to our can lidate can have no weight with the people, they will pass it by as the idle wind, for it is not at this late day that any mistrust will be enter tained of the soundness of Mr. Buchanan's political opinions on all the great National uestions that have agitated the country, had it en otherwise he could not have obtained, as e did, the unanimous vote of the Cincinnat Convention for the Presidency.

With a view to the final settlement of the all absorbing, mischievous and dangerous question of slavery, I hope and trust that, forgetting our ormer political divisions the patriotic men of all parties will be found doing battle on the side of the only true National party. This is no time to indulge in isms of any kind, when the very existence of the Union is threatened: we f the South have a great and paramount duty to perform, we must insist upon and enforce all our well defined and undoubted rights under the Constitution; we would be recreant to our selves and our posterity were we to do anything which could by possibility put those rights in eopardy; let us rather bury in oblivion all past fferences of opinions on minor subjects, and stand united as one man in the defense of the the police, upon whom they attempted an as Constitution and our just rights under it, otherwise there must soon be an end to the prosperous and happy union of the States-Your obedient servant.

SAM'L BARD, Esq., Alexandria, La.

From the New Albany Ledver The Candidate of the Camblers and Spec ulators.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any ntelligent or observing man that the stockobbers, camblers, speculators, and of New York long since combined together to get a man nominated for the presidency who would be guided in his administration with special reference to their interests, and who would in all things obey their behests. The sums of money which now pass through the treasury are so large, the extent of our country s so vast, and the amounts required to defray he expenses of administration in the various departments of the government so heavy, tha it is well worth the while of the Wall street gentry to get into the executive chair of the nation a man of their own choice and one after their own hearts. A large amount of old laims are in the hands of these men, having been purchased for a mere song, and against the payment of which President Pierce and large majority of the Democratic party had de clared themselves. They therefore saw they had nothing to hope for from that party, and looked around in the other parties to find a suitable representative of their principles (dol lars and cents) and a supple instrument, ready to carry out their designs upon the treasury.

This gambling and speculating crew first his pon George Law as an appropriate person to carry out their wishes. He was supposed to be available, too. Having been once nominally a Democrat, it was supposed he would be supported by all that class of Democrats who the Tahauntepec. Its final success is daily bewere soured at the Administration. Being Know-nothing, it was believed he would receive the votes of that organization; and as he was known to sympathize with the fillibusters, it was supposed all the restless adventurous young men in the country, who were ready to take up the line of march for Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, or Canada at an hour's warning would "go it" for George Law with a whoop. Hence the money lords of Wall street combined their energies to get George Law nominated for the Presidency by the Know-nothing or American Convention, which met at Phils delphia in February. But they were over slaughed and defeated, the Convention not daring to throw Fillmore overboard for such a

man as Law. The stock-jobbers, reinforced by the Black Republican wing of the allied army, now directed their fire against the Republican Conven-tion of the 17th of June. They put forth Col. Fremont, a partner in a San Francisco and Wall street banking house, and owner of the Mariposa claim, as their man, who was known to be entirely devoted to their interests and subject to their will. In this instance they were more successful than when they endeavored to get George Law the Know-nothing nomination. So well had they laid all their plans that Fremont was nominated on the first pallot, nearly all the leading papers in the interest of the Wall street brokers, no matter to what party they had previously belonged, having announced themselves in his favor.

It is well understood that if Law had be nominated by the Know-nothing National Conrention, the Wall-street brokers, gamblers, and speculators would have used their influence endorse him or to prevent them from nomina

in all probability have succeeded. What do we now see? George Law himself who had been a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Know-nothing National Convention at Philadelphia, who had endorsed the platform of that convention, and who had always been noted for his "dough-faceism," to use one of Greeley's phrases, all at once re

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. From our California exchanges, received by also has the New York Courier and Enquirer,

common, fighting under a common banner to

attain a common object-the elevation of John

C. Fremont to the Presidency!
With these Wall street brokers and Wall

street editors principle is nothing-money is everything. The dollar is the god of their

idolatry. They are ready to support any body for the Presidency whom they think they can

use to advance their own selfish ends. They

care nothing whether a man is pro-slavery or

anti-slavery, pro-Nebraska or anti-Nebraska, i

he will promise to go for Wall street interests and use his influence to have Wall street drafts

had been nominated by the "American"

upon the Treasury honored. If George Law

vention, Fremont would not have been in the

field. Fremont has been nominated, and we see that Law is for him. If he is elected he

will be the President of the gamblers, stock jobbers, and speculators who make New York

their headquarters. The Treasury will be bled

profusely to satisfy the desires of these cormo

rants. Like the daughters of the horse leech

their constant cry will be "give! give!" till th

The John Street Church Troubles in New

We have heretofore given some account o

the trouble in the old John M. E. church, in

New York, between two parties of the trustees

and members-one favoring a removal up town

disgraceful scene growing out of the dispute:-

Late in the afternoon of vesterday a constable

named Thompson, as we are informed, with a

posse of men, ten or twelve in number, (rowdies

made a desperate attempt to gain possession

The rowdies, after breaking some windows effected an entrance, but for a brief period only

The down-towners hearing of the difficulty soo

rallied, and together with about two hundred

sympathisers gathered about the edifice, resolved

at all hazards to expel the intruders, and protect the venerable sanctuary in which their

From appearances everything had been arranged by the up-towners to secure their end. A large number of timbers had been brought in

front of the building by this party for the pur

pose of barricading the doors and windows after

hey should have obtained possession. Abou

this time mayor Wood, having been informed of

the proceeding, and that a riot was likely t

ensue, detailed a police force to preserve order

Captain Leonard, with a large force of men

nder his command, were soon on the ground

the presence of the police force, was very great

The down-towners having gained possession o

the main gateway, forced the front doors to the

building, which were stoutly protected by the

rowdies, who had effected their ingress as be-

fore stated. The police then forced their way

through the crowd to the door, when the party

inside, fearful of the consequences, made a

confusion of the moment. Some of these row

dies, in their exit, were severely handled by

The crowd, which now had increased to

nearly one thousand persons, was speedily dis-persed by the police, leaving the church in possession of the down-town party. Thomp-

son, who headed the gang who thus ruthlessly

attempted to invade a sanctuary dedicated to

divine worship, was hissed by the crowd, who

were universal in their condemnation of such

an act. He and his gang, who, it is stated,

were employed by the up-town party, finding all attempts to obtain possession forcibly of the

edifice unavailing, left the ground, taking with

them the timbers they had brought to barri

cade the doors in the event of their suc

NEW ORLEANS, July 20th .- The steamship

Texas, Capt. Forbes, arrived at the above por

on the 20th instant with advices from Vera

Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to

the 19th, being two weeks later. The oppo

had attempted a revolution, but their plans be-

ing discovered they were frustrated, and a num-

ber of the offenders arrested. The opinion

seemed to be pretty general that the clergy were at the bottom of the scheme, as their ha-

tred of the existing government, in conse-

quence of its action in reference to the confis-

ation and sale of their estates, had become

With the exception of this attempted on

It is reported, however, that difficulties have

arisen in the cabinet, and that some changes

A difficulty with the minister from France

had also been announced, but of its precise na-

Further subscriptions have been obtained

towards the construction of a railroad across

coming more encouraging.

Papers received by the Texas announce

semi officially, that the matters in dispute be

tween Mexico and Spain have been arranged.

Immense placers of gold is represented to

SWEDISH STABLE TREATMENT TO HORSES.

In Sweden, the floors of the stables are plank

that wet will not lodge on them—the bare boards being the only bedding allowed. To

this strange method the Swedes attribute the

oundness of their horses' feet, as it is quite

ncommon to meet with a lame or foundered

Among the devices at the Democrati

neeting at Indianapolis, was one of Fremont

in brotherly embrace with a darkey; another

epresented a white man and a little saucy-

oking negro. The latter was supposed to

say: "I s'pose a white man just as good as a colored gemman if he behave heself." The

former responds in Hoosier parlance, "Con-sent." Another typifies a darkey standing

upon the Republican platform, tearing the

Constitution into shreds, and a crowd of Abo

litionists standing by applauding, with "That's right friend!" "Go it, brother!" and other similar encouraging exclamations. A third of

a K. N. of '54, who says, "Twenty-one years

and nothing shorter, ye red-necked Irish and lop-eared Dutch!" and another of '56, who, in

an insinuating tone of voice is supposed to say 'Intelligent Germans and rich-brogued Irish

come you and vote with us." On one of the

ransparencies were these words: "The Black

Republican Platform-Down with the white

man-up with the nigger!" On another was inscribed, "The great question is, Shall the

COURT OF CLAIMS.--Digested summa-ry and alphabetical list of private claims which have been presented to the House of Rep-

resentatives from the First to the Thirty first Cor gress, exhibiting the action of Congress on each claim, with reference to the journals, reports, bills

are better than Bibles?"

rogued Irish

horse in Sweden which has been so stabled.

ed, and the planks perforated with hol

have been discovered in the province Guerrero,

which promise to rival any that has yet been

and that no further trouble is apprehended.

developed .- Baltimore Sun.

ture our despatch is somewhat obscure.

break the country was comparatively quiet.

therein would soon be effected.

ents to Comenfort's government at Puebla

cess.

intense.

all appearance,) appeared at the edifice and

Treasury is exhausted.

Baltimore Sun.

fathers had worshiped.

summary of the news: fluence. We thus see the extraordinary spec-Affairs in the Isthmus of Panama were quiet Bennett, William C. Bryant, and Horace

Aspinwall was sickly.

General Walker was inaugurated Presiden on the 12th instant. Rivas still holds possession of the town of Leon, and many native considering the inauguration of General Walker as an act of usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters are Col. Mendez General Chillon.

Muck sickness prevails among Walker's

troops; and frequent desertions were taking Major Water's command was sent to Leon on account of a rumor that the Guatemalian

roops were at that place. They were fired on by the Rivas party, and one of the company was wounded, eral of the Rivas party were killed. Major Waters waited outside some time

he enemy not appearing retired. There was no sign of an invasion at latest dates, but it was considered that a certain league of the Northern States still existed and an invasion was looked for at the close of the rainy season.

General Walker needed men and money fo the coming struggle. The whole vote for President was 21,000

Walker received 14,000 and the remainder was scattered between Rivas, Ferry, Jerry and Sali-The excitement in San Francisco continued

without abatement. The Vigilance Committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the supreme court, had been

arrested for stabbing one of the committee's policemen while he was making an arrest and the other opposing it. The Tribunc of The committee are firmly established. The Saturday gives the following account of another Governor remains at Sacramento. The accounts from the mines were good ar gricultural prospects were cheering.

The conduct of Mr. Herbert at Washington excites general indignation. The Oregon Indian skirmishes continue Colonel Wright was not killed as was previously reported. Colonel Buchapan had had battle with the Indians on Big Meadew, in which forty Indians were killed, and ten

whites. The Oregon election returns were not all in but the Democrats, it was considered, were victorious.

All the arms collected by the law and order nen in San Francisco had been seized by the Vigilance Committee.

Mr. Durkee, of the committee, had beer

arrested on the charge of piracy, for seizing arms belonging to the State from a schooner Arrived at San Francisco, Wizard, from New York; also arrived at San Francisco, ship Storm King, from New York.

The advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities are apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilaace Committee.

The most startling event of the week pro The excitement, at this time, notwithstanding vious to the sailing of the steamer was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins had proceeded to the office of Dr. Aob the navy agent, for the purpose of arresting S. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry being present interfered and protected Maloney, and, together with others, formed an armed party to escore Maloney to the Dupont street armory. Hopkins collected assistance and attacked the other party in the streets, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie knife, who fell senseless. The news of the melee was immediately communicated to the Executive Committee, who were in session. A general alarm was sounded for the rally of the committee's troops, and in fifteen minutes a regiment of infantry, 1 - companies of cavalry and five companies of artil-

lery were in motion.
In the meantime Maloney and his party had taken refuge in a back building well guarded and fortified. This building was soon invested on all sides by the committee's troops, and the inmates were ordered to surrender. They obeyed without hesitation, and Maloney and Terry were taken and conveyed as prisoners t the headquarters of the committee. At the same time the armories of the State troops were invested and forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred State troops were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released

At the last dates Judge Terry was still in the custody of the committee, and Hopkins was still alive.

On the same day that Hopkins was stable two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized on the bay by armed vessels belonging to the committee. Subsequently J. L. Durkee, the commander of one f these vessels was arrested by the Federal officers and held in \$25,000 security to answer a charge of piracy.

The committee disclaim all intention to op pose the Federal authorities. Much indignation was manifested at Sar

Francisco, relative to the bill before Congress for quieting land titles in California. The day following the stabbing of Mr. Hop kins the committee arrested a notorious gam bler named Daniel Aldridge.

Hopkins at the last account was considered ut of danger.

The San Francisco markets were dul hroughout the fortnight. Flour had steadily declined-jobbing sales making of Gallego at \$15. A further and immediate shipment of twenty thousand barrels to Australia was contemplated, which would leave the market nearly bare. Parcels of new wheat had been received of excellent quality. Lard selling at 19 cents; Whiskey 43 cents; Bacon 17 cents; Spirits Turpentine 72 cents; Mess Pork \$23market depressed, owing to heavy stocks. Large importations from China were causing a decline in teas, rice, raw sugars, &c., unset tling the market.

From Oregon. The grasshoppers have destroyed one-third the vegetation in Willamette valley.

Col. Buchanan's fight at Big Meadows with the Indians resulted in the total defeat of the latter. The chiefs of the most important tribes

were either killed or captured. Eno, a Canadian Indian, well known as Colonel Fremont's guide, is among the fatally wounded.

The dates from Valparaiso by this arrival are to the 15th ult., and from Callao to the 26th ult. A serious defalcation had been discov ered in the treasury at Bolivar. Gen. Belzu and Senior D'Oteiva, manager of the mercantile house of Messrs. Claye, Buewedo & Co., implicated. The latter house had declared it self bankrupt. Belzu's share in the fraud i

TYREBLE PATENT IMPROVED EYE

let Machine.
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versed or turned over to clinch the Eyelet a cond time, as is the case with all other ma-

he shomaker, tailor, miliner, and numerous thers, and is a very labor-saving machine.

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IN THE SENATE, on the 28th instant, on motion of Mr. Pugu, a resolution was adopted, calling or the President of the United States for information relative to the application of the authorities o California for aid in opposition to the Vigilance

Committee. Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bid authorizing the postmuster general to enter into a contract with Cor elius Vanderbilt, for carrying the mails from New York to Southampton, England.

THE SENATE discussed and passed the bill naking appropriation for the construction of harbors at the mouths of Grand River and Black Lake, Michigan, and then adjourned.

IN THE HOLDS OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the improvement of Des Moins rapids, Michigan, was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill having been taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, an amendment was added to recall the arms heretofore distributed among the citizens of Kanzas, and to employ the army to keep out armed intruders from the Terri ory, &c. The committee rose, and a recess was take

until seven o'clock, in order to afford members a opportunity to indulge in general debate

Buchanan and Breckinridge Club. The regular meetings of this Club will be held a their Room on the corner of 13th street and Pa avenue, on Friday evening of each week, at 'clock. Members of the Club are expected to be pund

Members of the tual in their attendance.

J. W. IRWIN, Cor. Sec.

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The subscriber, having possession of the patent right for the valuable discovery of the patent Benzole gas light, of a recent discovery, has introduced it in his store. No. 474 Pennsylvania avenue, where it is now on exhibition and can be seen both day and pight also appears to the control of the patent. seen both day and night; also numerous testimo nials of its quantities and efficiency by persons that have it in use in almost every section of the United States. It must be seen to be appreciated The Benzole gas machine will generate and at about one fourth of the cost of coal gas, one hiaf less than oil, candles, or any other mate-

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It will not cost over one and one fourth of llar per thousand feet; you are not subject to the inconvenience of being presented every month with a bill, and it not paid your gas is shut off. whole apparatus takes up less space, and is free from all noxious odors. For public and private buildings or dwellings this new generator of gas has not its equal, and for the country is invaluable. The subscriber, now having, in connexion with other gentlemen of this city, made application to Congress for a charter to form a company for the manufacture of the said machine in this city and to give them every attention, will have opene at his store No. 474 Pennsylvania avenue, a subeription book for stock at ten dollars (\$10) pe share; also one at the banking house of Messrs Suter, Lea & Co., on 7th street, and begs to inform the public in general that a large portion of the stock being subscribed for, the books will be closed immediately on the receipt of their charter from Congress. Capitol stock \$50,000, to go into operation when twenty per cent, is paid in Stockholders to be supplied with machines a st. JONAS P. LEVY.

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honorably made. While, on the other hand, it will resolutely oppose every attempt to subvert the Democratic organization into a mere machine for the aggrandizement of individuals or factions Under the flag of Democracy all have equal rights and privileges. None should be proscribed, and none ostracized from the party, for refusing to bow to the dictation of selfish cliques within the Democratic organization who attempt to wield it for the promotion of their own interests, or for the gratification of their own interests, or for the columns of the "Standard" all interests of the party, and all who recognize its principles. the party, and all who recognize its principles, will be candidly heard, and kindly and impartially treated. And, he will further add, that its tone and language in the discussion of the principles to which it will be devoted, will be dignified and

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II It is desirable that the friends of this new enterprise should be active in procuring subscri-bers, whose names should be sent in as soon as possible, as the paper will be commenced the fir of June. JOHN B. PALMER,

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WASHINGTON INFIRMARY.

PERSONS requiring Hospital attendance are invited, as usual, to the Washington Infirmary, which institution is under the professional charge of the faculty of the National Medical College, and is provided with a resident physician, several medical assistants, and competent nurses. The following resolutions of the Board of Directors are published to correct any misap-prehension that may exist in regard to the usages of the institution in relation to patients:

Resolved, That we invite the medical profession generally to place in the Infirmary any patient or patients that they think may be benefited by hospital advantages and treat them as their private patients, subject of course to the disciplin

Resolved, That, during the term of service of the attending physician and surgeon his service of the attending physician and surgeon his services are given gratuitously to whatever patients may enter the common wards of the Infirmaty; but it is expected that persons placing themselves under his care as private patients should remunerate him as a strendard expense. him as in attendance e'sewhere.

Resolved. That any physician or surgeon attached to the Infirmary who may be required by a patient in the institution to render his professional services, who at the time is not in attendance upon the inmates of the institution for such period as is allotted to him in the division of the term of service with his colleagues, shall have liberty to charge him as under the conditions attending the ord nary relation between patient

and physic an.

Resolved. That it would be an act of gross injustice to the profession to receive into the Infirmary and attend pratuitously any patient whose circumstances would enable him to render com-pensation for medical services to physicians out of the Institution.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,

july 17-3td Curator Washington Infirmary